



BIOLOGY NMDCAT EARLIER PREP

PMC UNIT WISE TEST Unit-4

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03418729745(WhatsApp Groups)

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- ✓ Prokaryotes
- ✓ Protists & Fungi
- Q.1 E. coli differs from Mycoplasma in having:

A. Nucleoid B.70S ribosomes
C. Cell membrane D. Rigid cell wall

Q.2 It is a cube of eight cocci:

A. Streptococci
C. Staphylococci
D. Sarcina

- Q.3 Bacteria and cyanobacteria resemble very closely in their:
 - A. Mode of nutrition

 C. Evolutionary origin

 B. Cell wall composition

 D. Pigment composition
- Q.4 Chemotaxis and motility is not shown by most of:

A. Cocci
B. Spirilla
C. Bacilli
D. Spirochetes

Q.5 Bacteria can be classified into different taxonomic groups on the basis of all of the following except:

A. Presence or absence of flagella
C. Attachment of flagella
D. Composition of flagella

- Q.6 Identify the incorrect option with respect to bacterial plasmids:
 - A. Contain its own origin of replication
 - B. Contain genes of antibiotic resistance
 - C. Usually a single copy is present in bacteria
 - D. Can be transferred into other bacteria via conjugation
- Q.7 Cell wall of Gram negative bacteria is less permeable as compared to Gram positive bacteria because of more amount of:

A. Carbohydrates B. Lipids

C. Proteins D. Peptidoglycan

Q.8 It is an example of anaerobic bacterium:

A. Spirochetes

C.E. coli

B. Campylobacter

D. Pseudomonas

Q.9 In bacteria, electron transport system is associated with:

A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane
C. Nucleoid D. Cytoplasm

Q.10 Bacteria are considered primitive to fungi due to the lack of:

A. Chlorophylls

B. Defined ETC

C. True nucleus D. DNA control on metabolism

Q.11 Endospores are formed during which phase of bacterial growth?

A. Lag phase B. Stationary phase

C. Log phase D. Decline phase

Q.12 They are fully dependent on their host for nutrition and shelter:

A. Chemosynthetic bacteria

B. Symbiotic bacteria

C. Saprophytic bacteria D. Parasitic bacteria

Q.13 The flagella of bacterial cell consists of:

A. Helically arranged protein molecules B. Fibers enclosed by unit membrane





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|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0.14 | | D. 9+2 arrangement of microtubules | | | |
| Q.14 | Nitrifying bacteria are examples of: | D.M. Hall D. A. | | | |
| | A. Photosynthetic bacteria | B. Mutualistic Bacteria | | | |
| | C. Chemosynthetic Bacteria | D. Saprophytic Bacteria | | | |
| 0.15 | To be the expectation of the H. best with | | | | |
| Q.15 | It is the structure present in all bacteria: | D C II W II | | | |
| | A. Slime | B. Cell Wall | | | |
| 0.16 | C. Capsule | D. Ribosomes | | | |
| Q.16 | It is incorrect about bacterial cytoplasm: | D C 117 | | | |
| | A. Lacks microtubules | B. Gel-like consistency | | | |
| 0.45 | C. Small molecules cannot move rapidly | D. It provides site for central dogma | | | |
| Q.17 | The lipopolysaccharide layer is found in the | | | | |
| | A. Cyanobacteria | B. Gram positive bacteria | | | |
| 0.10 | C. Gram negative bacteria | D. Archaeobacteria | | | |
| Q.18 | | | | | |
| | A. Cell membrane | B. Pili | | | |
| 0.10 | C. Ribosome | D. Nucleoid | | | |
| Q.19 | Antibiotics, seras, hormones etc. can be ster | | | | |
| | A.UV treatment | B. Membrane filtration | | | |
| 0.00 | C. Incineration | D. Treatment with dry heat | | | |
| Q.20 | | g tissues that inhibit the growth of microbes: | | | |
| | A. Disinfectants | B. Antibiotics | | | |
| 0.21 | C. Gamma rays | D. Antiseptics | | | |
| Q.21 | | | | | |
| | A. Acetic acid | B. Sulphur | | | |
| 0.22 | C. Glycogen | D. Phosphate | | | |
| Q.22 | E. coli is: | D. D. L. 1. 1. | | | |
| | A. Diploid | B. Polyploid | | | |
| 0.22 | C. Haploid | D. Aneuploid | | | |
| Q.23 | All of the following are included in bacteria | | | | |
| | A. Fimbriae | B. Flagella D. Pili | | | |
| 0.24 | | | | | |
| Q.24 | | | | | |
| | A. Genetic recombinations B. Ability to respire aerobically C. Glycocalyx D. Mitotic cell division | | | | |
| 0.25 | | | | | |
| Q.25 | | | | | |
| | A. Cell wall C. DNA | B. Enzymes D. Histone proteins | | | |
| Q.26 | Which of the following bacterial structure is | | | | |
| Q.20 | A. Glycocalyx | B. Mesosomes | | | |
| | C. Cyst | D. Slime | | | |
| Q.27 | All the eukaryotic kingdoms have their evol | | | | |
| Q.27 | A. Protista | B. Monera | | | |
| | C. Fungi | D. Animalia | | | |
| Q.28 | Complex flagellates within the gut of termite | | | | |
| Q.20 | A. Trichonymphas | B. Euglena | | | |
| | C. Plasmodium | D. Trypanosoma | | | |
| Q.29 | Animal-like protists does not move with the | 7.7 | | | |
| Q.27 | A. Cilia | B. Parapodia | | | |
| | C. Flagella | D. Pseudopodia | | | |
| Q.30 | In motile protistian forms, contractile vacuo | | | | |
| V.Su | A. Nutrition | B. Excretion | | | |
| | C. Locomotion | D. Osmoregulation | | | |
| Q.31 | African sleeping sickness is caused by: | D. Osmoregulation | | | |
| V.51 | A. Trypanasoma | B. Entameoba | | | |
| | C. Plasmodium | D. Stentor | | | |
| 0.22 | Will be seen of the delegated by health in | 1 f 1 1 | | | |

Q.32 Which group of algae takes part in building coral reefs along with coral animals?





| C. Dinoflagellates Q.33 In general, how do algae and protozoans differ? A. Protozoans can move while algae cannot B. Algae are free-living while protozoans are parasites C. Protozoans are autotrophic while protozoans are heterotrophic D. Algae are autotrophic while protozoans are heterotrophic D. Algae are autotrophic while protozoans are heterotrophic C. Protozoans are autotrophic while protozoans are heterotrophic A. Ciliates B. Actinopds C. Foraminifera D. Algae are autotrophic while protozoans are heterotrophic C. Foraminifera D. Algae are autotrophic while protozoans are heterotrophic C. Foraminifera D. Apicomplexans A. Ciliates B. Actinopds D. Apicomplexans A. Independent life C. Holozoic nutrition D. Multi-nucleation D. Multi-nucleation D. Multi-nucleation D. Clingestive heterotrophs D. Chemoautotrophs D. Chemoa | | A. Green algae | | B. Red algae | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| A. Protozoans can move while algae cannot B. Algae are free-living while protozoans are parasites C. Protozoans are autotrophic while algae are heterotrophic D. Algae are autotrophic while protozoans are heterotrophic D. Algae are autotrophic while protozoans are heterotrophic C. Hougagion in protozoa is found in: A. Ciliates C. Foraminifera D. Apicomplexans C. Foraminifera D. Apicomplexans D. Apicomplexans C. Holozoic nutrition D. Multi-nucleation C. Holozoic nutrition D. Multi-nucleation C. Ingestive heterotroph D. C. Ingestive heterotrophs C. Ingestive heterotroph D. Chemoautotrophs D. Protophitoria infestans D. Phytophithora infestans D. Protophitoria infestans D. Foramiiferans D. Foramiiferans D. Foramiiferans D. Foramiiferans D. Mitochondria Steren C. Endoplasmic reticulum D. Mitochondria Steren D. Starch D. Starch D. Starch D. Starch D. Starch C. Lichens D. Moulds D. Mitochondria Steren D. Multiliania is termed as: A. Mycorriza D. Moulds D. Mitochondria D. Candidia D. Candidia D. Candidia D. Candidia D. Candidiania D. Ringworm D. Candidiania D. Ringworm D. Candidiania D. Ringworm D. Candorula D. Cand | | | | | | |
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| | | C. Aspergillosis | | D. Histoplasmosis | | |





Q.50 Rhodotorula is commonly called as:

A. Brown mold

C. Pink mold

B. Green yeast

D. Pink yeast

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| | 6-D | 16-A | | 26-c | | |
| | 7-C | 17 - C | | 27-B | | |
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| | 6-C | 16-6 | 26-B | 36-C | 46 A | |
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